not be convicted. The probable defense

of the President is much canvassed, and from

good sources we gather that the line of the proceed-

ing will be somewhat as follows: On the day when

the summons is made returnable, he will appear by

counsel and ask that time be allowed for prepara-

tion. It is thought that he will demand a month,

than one-half of that time, which will carry the trial

into April. It is the general opinion among Repub-

lican members that Mr. Johnson will object to the

jurisdiction of the Senate, on the ground that it is

not the Senate of the United States, owing to

the non-representation of some of the States

lately in Rebellion. This, of course, will

be overruled, when his counsel will raise the further

point that certain Senators have expressed opinions

on the merits of the case, and are consequently not

competent to sit on his trial. When a ruling shall

have been made on this point it is believed that he

will put in a demurrer, admitting the acts, but deny-

ing that any law has been violated, or that there is a

ground for impeachment. This having been ruled

upon, he will rest the case on its merits, alleging the

unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office law,

and setting forth the intent that, in the

removal of Secretary Stanton, and the appoint-

ment of Adjutant-Gen. Thomas as Secretary ad

interim, he contemplated no violation of the law. This,

of course, will be for the Senate, as a jury, to decide.

Mr. Chase received an official notification this after-

noon, from a Committee consisting of Senators Wil-

son, Buckalew, and Pomeroy, that he is required to

attend as presiding officer to-morrow, which he will

immediately do. This puts an end to the rumors so

industriously circulated by correspondents in the in-

terest of Mr. Johnson, that the Chief-Justice would

consult his own convenience and help to protract the

The House proceedings, to-day, were tame and

dull compared with the exciting debates and im-

portant action of the last four or five days. After

the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Jenckes of

Rhode Island introduced his additional impeach-

ment article, which, after some debate, was re-

ferred to the Board of Managers. A few minutes

before 1 o'clock a resolution that the House re-

solve itself into a Committee of the Whole and

attend the Managers to the Senate to present

the articles of impeachment was passed; whereupon

all the Republican members departed, leaving the

Democrats in a majority for the first time since their

brethren of the South left the Capitol six or seven

years ago. The House again met at about 1:45, and

the case of Mr. Butler, from the Ist District of Ten-

nessee, was taken up. It was debated at considera-

The Senate Committee called a special meeting this

evening, and considered the letter from the Chief-

Justice. The members unanimously agreed to ad-

here to their view of the case, and resolved to con-

sider Mr. Conkling's speech as a proper reply to

Chief-Justice Chase. They are clearly of the opinion

that the Senate has the right to frame its own rules

and regulations, and that the only authority vested

in the Chief-Justice is that of presiding officer, and

that he has not the legal right to decide any of the

questions involved. In all the impeachment trials in

England, which are the precedents to govern this

case, the Lord High Steward never had a right to

vote unless when he was a member of the House of

Lords. The Senate, therefore, holds that the Chief-

Justice cannot have any voice in deciding any ques

The New-York Congressional delegation, consisting

of Messrs. Van Wyck, Ketcham, Robertson, Field,

Churchill, Ward, Cornell, Lincoln, Van Aernam, and

some others, called on Secretary Stanton this even-

ing at the War Department, and had a pleasant chat

with him on the situation generally. They talked

over the impeachment proceedings and the commu-

nication from Chief-Justice Chase, and agreed that

it was a mere matter of form, involving the issues of

the trial in no manner whatever. The Secretary said

tion, and that he would stay there six months if

The McArdle case was up again in the Supreme

Court to-day. All the Judges were on the bench,

and the room was crowded with auditors of both

sexes and members of the bar. The Hon. Mat. Car-

penter finished his argument for the United States,

and Senator Trumbull followed in an able address on the same side.

the same side.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post

Roads, this morning, authorized their chairman to

report a bill for the erection of a new post-office in

the City of New-York, and asking for an appropria-

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to em-

ploy counsel for the defense of the General of the army

and any other officer or person intrusted with the

enforcement of the reconstruction acts, has become

a law without the President's approval, he not hav-

ing returned it to the House in which it originated

within the time prescribed by the Constitution. The

within the time prescribed by the Constitution. The counsel in the Supreme Court, upholding the reconstruction acts, are employed under its provisions.

The decision in the United States District Court to-day, by Chief-Justice Cartter, that the Georgetown aqueduct is a legal structure, fortified by more legislative sanctions than any other corporate structure of which he has knowledge, will interest all large coal dealers in Northern ports. The effect of it will be to make Alexandria the shipping point for Cumberland coal hereafter, as it was before the war.

Congress not having acted yet on the usual Deficiency bill, which provides for the payment of laborers, sweeps, and others employed in the Treasury Department, about 60 of such employés are to be dismissed this week.

The Second National Bank of Titusville, Penn., having deposited with the United States Treasurer the necessary security, has been a designated a depository of Government moneys.

ository of Government moneys. The First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, hav-

The First National Bank of Section 1 and paid over to the United States all moneys on deposit, has been permitted to withdraw the iscenrity deposited for the same with the Trensurer of the United States. The special agent of the Trensury, who was sent some weeks ago to Brownsville, Texas, to investigate

some weeks ago to Brownsville, Texas, to investigate certain charges made against the Custom House officials of that place, has reported to the Secretary that he found matters there in such a bad condition that he decided to take charge of the office.

The name of K. B. Whaley of West Virginia, is before the Senate for confirmation as Collector at Brownsville.

Brownsville.

A delegation of influential Western politicians is here, urging bondholders to accept the Sherman Funding bill, as the payment of the bonds in green-

backs will be the certain alternative.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, writes to Secretary Seward that on account of a few cases of cholera at St. Thomas, the Captain-General of the Island has prohibited the admission of any vessel coming from that port in Porto Rico until further notice.

ther notice.

Three Democratic members of the House were among those who went to the Senate with the Managers. Their names are Stewart, Ross, and Johnson.

QUERIES BY THE PHILADELPHIA POST.

tion of \$1,000,000 with which to begin operations.

tion which may be raised on the trial.

ble length, but a vote was not reached.

trial indefinitely.

Vol. XXVII....No. 8,394.

WASHINGTON.

PRESENTATION OF THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACH-MENT-THE COURT TO SIT TO-DAY-THE TRIAL POSSIBLY CARRIED INTO APRIL-ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT-CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE'S LETTER-CHAT WITH SECRETARY STANTON-CASE OF MR. BUTLEB | but it is not probable that the Court will allow more OF TENNESSEE-NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE-GEORGETOWN AQUEDUCT. BY VALBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1868. Another important act in the great drama of impeachment was witnessed to-day in the formal presentation of the indictment against Andrew Johnson to the body before which he is to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. News of what was to take place bad spread through the city, and by 12 n'clock the Senate's galleries were choking full. Every available inch of space was occupied, and numbers unable to gain admittance lounged about the doors, and thronged the corridors, even though unable either to see or hear anything of the ceremonies in the Chamber. The day was unusually bright for the season, and the gentlewomen, who were in the majority in the audience, were attired as for a State occasion, very nearly resembling in dazzling effect the scene of just three years age to-day, when Mr. Johnson was inaugurated Vice-President in the the same Chamber, and when admittance was vouchsafed only by tickets, and restricted to the select and favored few. The usual routine business of the Senate occupied the hour from 12 to 1, and it severely taxed the patience of both the floor and the galleries, for all knew what was coming, and watched the clock for the appointed hour. One o'clock came, and found Mr. Henderson of Missouri ready to stand up behind a breastwork of books piled upon his desk, and surrounded by a battery of manuscript about the national debt, which he threatened to discharge at a moment's notice. The Funding bill was the order of the day, and Mr. Henderson was entitled to the floor. Just as the Chair was about to call up this bill, it was whispered on the floor that the House Committee of Managers were on the way over, and about to enter the Chamber. A moment later, the main doors of the Senate Chamber were flung open, and the Committee of Managers, linked arm in arm, and walking two by two, followed by nearly all the members of the House of Representatives, entered. Messrs. Bingham and Bontwell led the procession. Then followed Messrs. Butler and Wilson; then Messrs. Williams and Logan, and then the venerable Thaddeus Stevens, supported by a friend on either side. The procession halted a moment in entering the Chamber, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced to the Chair "the Managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." Mr. Wade, from the Chair, saluted the Committee by repeating the same words. The Managers then marched down the aisle, and seated themselves on historic chairs which had been provided for them in front of the Secretary's desk, Messrs. Bingham, Bontwell, Stevens, and Logan to the left of the Presiding Officer, and Messrs. Wilson, Williams, and Butler to their left. In these identical chairs, placed precisely as they now are, this day three years ago, sat the Cabinet of President Lincoln, while the incoming Vice-President harangued of plebeians and couldn't for the life of him think who was Secretary of the Navy. The scene is changed now, and the chairs support seven men who are charged with the maintenance of articles of impeachment against a faithless President, instead of seven Judges and Cabinet Ministers to listen to his maudlin rhetoric. The members of the House who cratic members-filled the lobbies to the right and left, and a few entered within the bar, took what vacant scats they could find, and made themselves gnite at home. While the bustle consequent upon such an influx was at its highest, Mr. Hendricks rose and moved that Speaker Colfax be invited to a scat on the right of the presiding officer. The motion was adopted unanimously, and the Speaker was escorted to his seat of honor by Mr. Grimes of Iowa. The that he was not tired of his self-imposed incarcera-President pro tem. rapped his gavel, and ordered the Rergeant-at-Arms, who stood close by, to make prolamation that the Managers of the Impeachment were ready to exhibit articles of peachment against Andrew Johnson at the bar of the Senate. The order was promptly obeyed, and in a clear, round voice all persons were ordered, on pain of imprisonment, to keep si-lence during the presentation of the articles. No such injunction was needed, however, for the galleries had already been hushed by curiosity into a profounder quiet than an official mandate could enforce. Mr. Bingham immediately rose and unfolded what looked like about two quires of foolscap paper stitched together in book form, and from this he proceeded to read the Articles of Impeachment. His voice was firm, his reading slow and measured, and every word that he uttered was audible in the remotest part of the Chamber. The galleries listened with marked attention, but in this respect they were quite in contrast with the floor. To the Senators and Members in the Chamber it seemed like a thrice-told tale; for all had heard and read it before, most of them more than once; and, with the exception of Mr. Howard of Michigan, there did not seem to be any attentive listener among them. Some read newspapers, others wrote letters, and others sat restlessly in their seats during the 25 minutes which Mr. Bingham consumed in completing his task. It became tedious even to the galleries before its conclusion, there being such an endless repetition of phrases about Year of Lord and the said Andrew Johnson, etc. The Managers stood during the reading, except Stevens, who resumed his seat after standing about five minutes. The old man smiled pleasantly at the allusion to him in the citation from the President's St. Louis speech, contained in Gen. Butler's article of Impeachment. At the conclusion of the reading, the Managers took their seats, and the attention of the galleries was relaxed into a condition of audible chatter. The President pro tem aunounced that the Senate would take due notice of the Impeachment, and inform the House of Representatives when the High Court of Impeachment was ready to proceed with the trial. The Managers and Representatives then returned to the House and thus ended the fourth act in the great national drama. Later in the day a committee was appointed to wait upon the Chief-Justice and inform him that the Senate would be ready to-morrow to resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment. So it would seem that the Chief-Justice's letter-which ought to have been mentioned in an earlier part of this sketch -is not regarded as of high anthority on the constitutional mode of organizing the Court and of com-

dent.

At 1 o'clock to-morrow the Senate will take the next step in the impeachment trial by resolving present into a High Court of Impeachment. As many persons suppose that an indictment is still to be framed, it may be well to remark that such is not the case, and that the President is to be tried on the articles of impeachment as passed by the House yesterday, and as read to the Senate to-day, by Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Board of Managers. The House, however, has the right of altering or amending them at any time while the trial is pending, in order to meet any emergency that may arise. The Senate as a judicial body will order the Marshal of the Surmons on President Johnson, which, according to the last information to-night, will be made returnable in about 20 days, or the 18th of March. There is much speculation upon the course which the President will pursue, the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the trial. Be proposed that the result will be in according to the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the trial, and the probabilities of acquittal or conviction. The Republican members are quite confident that the result will be in according to the length of the whole land, with nebody to question his impeached because he has substantially claimed suprome and if the President will p mencing proceedings in the impeachment of a Presi-

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868. THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF JUSTICE TO THE SENATE CONCERNING THE RULES OF PRO-CEEDURE-SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 4, 1868. The communication which was sent by Chief-Justice Chase to the Senate to-day, relative to the impeachment rules, excites much attention, but it may be remarked that it is a mere matter of form, and has no bearing whatever upon the trial. It is purely a matter of opinion between Mr. Chase and the Senate, and the Senate, out of mere courtesy, may, if it choose, readopt the rules to regulate the trial after it shall have resolved itself into a judicial body. The communication was not, however, unexpected by the Senate. It appears that some days ago one of the members of the Senate Impeachment Committee called on Mr. Chase to ascertain his views on the subject of impeachment, and that then the Chief-Justice, it is said, expressed the opinions embedied in to-day's communication. The Committee, on learning this, framed the rules, and instructed Senator Conkling to prepare an argument as a sort of answer to the Chief-Justice. The following is the Chief-Justice's letter, and appended is Senator Conkling's speech, which was delivered in the Senate on

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachment is vested by the Con-Chief-Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting, very respectfully, some apon the impeachment, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President new in office: That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a Court, seems unquestionable; that for the trial of an impeachment of the President, this Court must be constituted of the members of the Senate, with the Chief-Justice presiding, seems equally unques temporary authority on the constitution of the Constitu-tion, and in the 64th number the functions of the Senate of impeachment are examined. In a paragraph explaining the reasons for uniting the Supreme benefits of that union will be obtained from making the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court the President of the Court of Impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the erve to introduce the question upon which I think it my namely: At what period, in the case of an impeachment It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects upon the abilities and the learning in the law which distinguish in The Federalist, there must have been still another for the provision requiring the Chief Under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy in the through which a vacancy might be created. It was not doubted that the Senate while sitting in its ordinary sentatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar. But it does not seem to me an unwarrantable opinion in view of this constitutional pro-Impeachment, under the Constitution, should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of only be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no summons or other process should issue except from the the proceeding of such a Court should be framed only by lourt itself. I have found myself unable to come t for requiring the Senate to organize as a Court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer, for the latter proceedings upon an impeachment of the President, which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded mpon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray that no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible that such an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Con-stitution has charged the Chief-Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the Presi dent, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that fbis respectful dissent should appear.
S. P. Chase, Chief-Justice United States.

were to be assumed that a share of responsibility and of duty to decide in trials of impeachment was semething desirable to the Chief-Justice. He speaks of jealousy of the Chief-Justice, as if the question were whether we should deny that high officer something we have power should deap that high the would claim or wish. The ques-tion, if it were properly here at this moment, as it seems to me, was more correctly stated by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania. He inquired whether we had a right to impose upon the Chief-Justice duties which belong to ourselves. I prefer to take that as the form of the question to be considered, if we are to consider it at all, and in reply to suggestions to which I have listened I beg to submit a few suggestions. The argument of the Senator from Ore gon is that the Constitution speaks of the Senate as a entirety, and because attached to the Senate as its presiding officer the Vice-President becomes a member of the Senate, and would be entitled to vote like any member, but that the Constitution says he shall exercise the right to vote only in case of a tie. And the Senator seems to argue, as did the Senator from Ohio, that the general declaration that the Chief-Justice shall preside on the trial of the President of the United States before the Senate carries with it an implication that he is to vote, and to vote as a member of the body. We may gain information at this point from the practice and precedents under the British Constitution. The House of Lords, called at times the Court of the King in Parliament, was, like the Senate, an en

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: It was the saying of an ancient judge

that he did not hunger after jurisdiction, and I regret

that the Senator from Oregon treats th isquestion as if it

House of Lords, called at times the Court of the King in Parliament, was, like the Senate, an entirety, an ascertained, defined body. There was a presiding officer at all times, and his existence and ministration were derived from the Constitution as much as from our Constitution proceeds the existence of a presiding officer has sometimes a member of the House of Lords, taken from the body to preside in it as our presiding officer for several sessions has been taken from the members of the Senate. Sometimes the presiding officer in the Lords was made a member of the body cotemporaneously with his installment as presiding officer. Not having been a peer before, he was ennobled at the time, and thus became a member. Sometimes not being a peer, and therefore not a member of the Lords, he presided without a peerage being conferred, and thus he was presiding officer, with all the prerogatives appurtenant to the presiding chair, but still was not a member of the body. By turning to the powers accorded to the Lord Chancellor as presiding officer, and to the duties and prerogatives of the Lord High Steward of England, in the trial of impeachments, we may be able to measure the force of the expression, "When the President of the United States is tried the Chief-Justice shall preside." A distinction has been made between the right to vote and to decide of the Lord High Steward between a trial before the Lords at large, and a trial before a Commission of the Peera. It has been insisted that the Lord Steward never participated in the decision if the trial was before the House of Lords in Parliament, that is to say, before the House of Lords in Parliament, that is to this distinction. So does May, in his law of Parliament. but the journal of the House of Lords in fail. Lord Campbell, in his lives of the Chancellors, refers to this distinction. So does May, in his law of Parliament. but the journal of the House of Lords affords no reason to believe that such a difference of practice in the two tribunals was observed. On the

many instances the Lord High Steward did vote, however, in trials of impeachment, but always in virtue of his being a member of the House, independent of the fact that he was also its presiding officer. To substantiate this I refer, first, to the case of the Earl of Ferrers, brought to the bar in 1760. The case is reported at length by Sir Michael Foster, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. The Earl having been convicted, the House propounded to the Judges two questions, after deliberation, in writing, and the reasoning appears in Foster's Crown Law, at page 133 and onward. I read from page 143. Having discussed some matters incident to a trial of a Peer before a Commission of Peers, he proceeds:

to a trial of a Peer before a Commission of Peers, he proceeds:

But in a trial of a peer in full Parliament, or, to speak with legal precision, before the King in Parliament, of a capital offense, whether upon impeachment or indictment, the case is quite otherwise. Every peer present at the trial, and every temboral peer hat a right to be present in every part of the proceeding, toeth upon every question of law and fact, and the question is carried by the major vote, the High Steward himself voting merely as a peer and member of that Court in common with the reat of the peers, and in no other right. It hath indied been usual, and very expedient it is, in point of order and regularity, and for the solemnity of the proceeding, to appoint an effect for presiding during the time of the trial, and until judgment, and to give him the style and title of Steward of England. But this maket hus sort of alteration in the constitution of the court. It is the same court founded in immemorial usage, in the law and cantom of Parliament, whether such appointment the made or not. It actet in it is judicial capacity in every order made touching the time and the place of the trial, the postponing the trial from time to time upon petition, according to the nature and circumstance of the case, the allowance or non-allowance of counsel to the prisoner, and other maters relative to the trial, and all this before an High Steward hath been appointment of an High Steward; that the Court Idepended on the appointment of an High Steward; that the Court idepended on the appointment of an High Steward; that the Court idepended on the appointment of an High Steward; that the Court idepended on the Alliament, and remarks: "The High Steward sion, which amounted the a councition, before the appointment of an High Steward when the case of the Earl of Dauby, ne describes certain proceedings between the two Houses of Parliament, and remarks: "The High Steward and hath silved to prisoners the hencit of sets of general parlow, where they appeared ex

Here are cases decided by the Lords, without the vote or voice of the presiding officer—cases in which there was a presiding officer, with every right as such, but without any participation in the decisions made: In the case of Lord chaceller Secon, in 1921, the House of Lords being resumed and the Lord Chief-Justice returned to his place, it was put to the question whether the Lord Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chareller, shall be suspended from all his filter of nonlity during his life or ne; and it was agreed, per places, that be should set be suspended thereof. [40] Lorse Journals, p. 292. In Sacheryette [12] desce, impenched in 1760;
Then his Lieuann put the question, beganning at the Junior Beron (gat, to follows: "I Doctor Henry Sector erell gailty of high crimes and misdemeanness charged upon by the tuperalment of the House of Commons P. And having used every Lord prevent, and they having declared gailty, or ord gailty, and be lordelip having each of the voice, declared his gailty.—[Rid.]

In the case of the Earl of Macchesfield, in 1725, 18 was

insidemeasure charged upon by the uspeachment of the Hease of Commons P. And having asked every Lord present, and they having declared guilty, e- not caulty, his Lordship having cast up the voice, declared his guilty, e- not caulty. In the case of the Earl of Macelessfield, in 1725, 13 was agreed that the question to be put to each Lord, severally, shall be, is Themas, Earl of Macelessfield, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors charged on him by the the impeachment of the House of Commons, or not guilty? And every Lord present shall declares his opinion guilty or not guilty, upon his honor, laying his right hand upon his breast. When the Lord Chief-Justice, Speaker of this House, directed the gentleman usher of the black rod to bring thither the Earl of Macelesfield, who, after low obeissness made, kneeded until the said Lord Chief-Justice acquainted him that he might rise. Judgment was then pronounced. Mr. President, there may be arguments on this point which these precedents do not answer, but, it seems to me that they confront the view presented by the Senator from Oregon. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord High Steward of England, by the British Consistution, were invested with the prerogatives and powers of presiding officers. Their attributes were more potential, their sway was greater. The examples of their supremacy were more copious than the guins of our Constitution would tolerate, and if we ascertain the full measure in the less liberal days of British monarchy of what a presiding officers. Their attributes were more potential, their sway was greater. The examples of heir supremacy were more copious than the guins of our Constitution would tolerate, and if we ascertain the full measure in the less liberal days of British monarchy of what a presiding officers. Their attributes were more potential, their sway was greater. The examples of heir supremacy were profoundly learned in the president of the Senator peters of our constitution when the supremacy of the conversation of the supremacy of the heir s

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph.] Yesterday was a holiday in New-Orleans, and the fremen paraded. ...Three women have been chosen on the Reading (Mass.) School Committee.

...The United States officials have seized another illicit distillery in Baltimore. The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, April 2, as the annual fast-day.

...John W. Bruff, many years one of the leading dry goods merchants of Baltimore, died on Tues

....P'euro-pneumonia is proving fatal among ... The Memphis City Council has resolved

to continue the Fire Department, having hired the fire nen at lower rates.

George L. Crummet, who was convicted of setting fire to the High school house in Belighton. setting fire to the High school house in Brighton, Mass., has been sentenced to State Prison for life.

The boy George Stephenson, who formerly

traveled with Artemas Ward as a companion, and for whom the latter evinced such strong affection, has been arrested in Toronto for stealing money-letters.

The report of the pedestrian match near Bostop between Messes. Ogden and Doiby, as telegraphed.

was inaccurate. Mr. Dolby did not call a carriage, but handsomely did his work, surrendering the match on the ninth mile.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT. CANANDAIGUA, March 4 .-- The train which left

Elmira yesterday morning, and was due here at 11 o'clock a. m., was disabled when near Gorham Station. The passengers, 30 in number, were transferred to the baggage car, which, with one locomotive, proceeded on its way. When near Hopewell Station the baggage car jumped from the track, and the passengers were overturned into one end of the car, and nearly all seriously injured. The car stove was broken, and, with its mass of living coals, fell upon the already suffering passengers, shockingly burning several of their number. The following is a list of the sufferers: Sarah Overshire, Helen Lewis, the wife and child of Thomas Phillips, Lyman S. Briggs, Andrew Horton, P. Conklin, Joel Eggleston, Michael Welch, Dennis Gorman, and Thomas Phillips. The persons named are all seriously burned. Mrs. Overshire, Mrs. Lewis, and the infant child of H.O. Lewis are fatally injured. Mr. H. O. Lewis sustained a fracture of the forearm. John Campbell has his shoulder dislocated. The wounded have all been cared for, and are receiving all necessary attention. Those that are able to be moved are to be brought to

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RECEPTION BY THE NEW-ORLEANS FIREMEN-THEIR RECOGNITION OF GEN. HANCOCK. NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.-Jefferson Davis is here. All the fire companies, as they passed the St. Charles Hotel, gave him repeated cheers. As they

passed Gen. Hancock's headquarters they took off their bats, and their bands played "The Bonnie Blue Flag.' But six out of 30 companies carried the flag of the United States. Indignation is expressed by loyal citizens, and fears are entertained of trouble

ALBANY.

THE REJECTION OF GEN. M'KEAN AS AUDITOR OF CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 4.-The most important thing done by the Legislature te-day, was the rejection by the Senate of Mr. James B. McKean for the position of Canal Auditor. This nomination was hangingfüre in the Senate for two weeks, and before it was rejected the for two weeks, and before it was rejected the Senate had a long debate upon it. The Democrats, with Senators Folger, Stanford, and Crowley (Republicans), voted against the confirmation. When the nomination was brought up for consideration, Mr. Folger introduced a resolution, in which he stated that the Senate, without impeaching the integrity and honesty of Mr. McKean, considered that "his habits of mind" and "his lack of experience" and his "peculiar temperament" unfitted him for the position for which he was named, and that it therefore rejected him. Mr. O'Donnel suggested that this he withdrawn, and Mr. Folger couplied. Subsequently, Mr. Folger introduced a resolution, simply stating that the nomination he rejected and this was carried by a vote of 16 to 11.

During the debate the almost universal expression was that if ex-Senator Gibson's name had been proposed he would be confirmed without hesitation. It is hard to say who are most jabilant, the opponents of Gov. Fenton in his own party, or those Democrats who exult over the defeat of one of the leaders of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, having been in executive session

NEW-YORK STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.
Mr. CREAMER moved a resolution declaring the present contract system for cleaning streets in New-York a failure, and authorizing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report what legislation is necessary to remedy the evil, with power to send for persons and papers. Tabled.

Tabled.

Bills were introduced amending the charter of Syracuse; requiring the payment over to the Seneca Indians, for school purposes, certain taxes on railroad property situated in the Cattarangus Reservation; to extend Clinton-ave., Brooklyn; to preserve order in public meetings, and for the protection of public halls; to amend the charter of the New-York Academy of Music; to abolish the \$10 fine for public intoxication; also to amend the charter of the Church of Charity Foundation, Kings County; also authorizing the laying out of Paca-ave., in New-Lots and Flatlands, Kings County; to enable the National Safe Deposit Company to complete its organization; also to close Eleventh-st., Brooklyn, for a canal in place thereof; for a stenographer for the Eric County courts; to enable the Harmonic Social Clinb to hold real estate; to incorporate the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn. *2
Bills were passed fulfiorizing the consolidation of the Richfield Springs and Herkimer and the Richfield Springs and Herkimer and the Richfield Springs and Cooperatedy Telegraph Company; extending the firm of the problem of the problem of the Harmonic Society of the French Benevolent Society of New-York; defining the dunes and fixing the compensation of the clerk of Remsselaer County; authorizing the United States Aceldent Insurance Company of Syracuse to withdraw its securities deposited with the Insurance Department; ceding to the United States jurisdation over certain lands in Brooklyn for Navy-Yard purposes.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Judiciary Committee be requested to report whether it is eligible for the Legislature to choose, on the 6th of April, a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Murphy remarked that the term of appointment of the incumbent will then expire, but some doubt has been expressed whether another appointment can be made without the passage of a law providing

of appointment of the incumbent will then expire, but some doubt has been expressed whether another appointment can be made without the passage of a law providing therefor. Adopted.

ment can be made without the passage of a law providing therefor. Adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were reported favorably—For the better protection of the moral and physical well-being of the people of the State; to incorporate the National Savings Bank of New-York; to amend the charter of Brooklyn; the annual Camal Appropriation bills; to amend the Fire Department act of Brooklyn, E. D.

Bills were introduced—To divide the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn and to create a new ward; to amend the Quarantine act; far relation to Constables in Kings County; to incorporate the City Central Railroad Company; to provide for fire expenses in Brooklyn for 1867; to incorporate the Life Policy Trust Company of New-York; for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department; to amend the charter of the Up-town Savings Bank of New-York; in relation to the sale of native wines; to New-York; in relation to the sale of native wines; to New-York Warchouse and Security Company to furnish information concerning its organization and manner of conducting business. Adopted.

Mr. BAMLER—A resolution extending to the Roman Catholic clergy of Eric County equal facilities with other denominations to enter and officiate in the Penitentiary of Eric County.

Reports were presented—Authorizing the New-York Matcholic dear of the properties of the resolution of the secondary of the Roman Catholic clergy of Eric County equal facilities with other denominations to enter and officiate in the Penitentiary of Eric County.

Reports were presented—Authorizing the New-York Matual Gas-Light Company to complete its organization under the general law; authorizing the Town of Saratoga to issue bonds in aid of a local railroad.

Bills were passed—To amend the charter of the Homeopathic College Hospital of New-York; to amend the act granting to Wm. Orton and others exclusive right to lay telegraph cables between this State and France; to amend the charter of the St. Lawrence University; to amend the act relative to frauds and assessments for local improvements in New-York.

NOMINATIONS BY GOV. FENTON.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Governor made the following nominations to the Senate, in Executive session, to-day:

Breck Mosters for Suffish County—Ellsworth Tuttle and Eghert T. Emilt.

Commissioners of Public Accounts—Asher W. Cole, vice Ira H. Setting.

Superintendent Onondaga Sait Springs—George Godden.

Nove Warriers for New York—Samuel R. Harlow of Ulater; John C. daran of Newburgh.

Harbor Musters—Cornelius Van Cott, vice J. E. Wilson; James A. bosont. Harbor Matter Commissioner for Metropolitan Health District—Stephen until, vice Willard Parker.

Health Officer for Part of New York—Dr. John Swinburne.

THE SIMONDS-HEWINS, BILLIARD MATCH WON BY MR. HEWINS. NEW-HAVEN, March 4.-The billiard match

for a purse of \$1,000 between Mr. L. W. Simonds of Danbury and Matt. H. Hewins of Hartford took place in this city this evening at Music Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The game was for 1,500 points. Mr. Simonds giving his competitor 500 points. The gause was won at the end of the 123d inning by Mr. Hewins, the score standing, Mr. Hewins, 1,502; Mr. Simonds, 1,009. Mr. Hewins's six highest runs were 64, 62, 29, 29, 26, 23. Mr. Simonds's six highest runs were 68, 67, 61, 57, 35, 41. The game closed at 124 o'clock, having lasted four hours.

THE MURDERER WELKER HANGED BY A MOB. NASHVILLE, March 4 .- Welker, the murderer of John Becknell, was the second time taken from the Columbia Jail, on Tuesday night, by a mob, who gave him a few minutes for a confession, and then hanged him. He admitted that he committed the murder, and said that after his escape he became a Rebel soldier in South

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRENTON, March 4.—The Rum Democracy, with a few groggy Republicans, have revived the bill for free Rum on Election day. It passed the Assembly, vesterday, by 31 votes. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4. - The Ohio Stat Republican Convention effected a permanent organizatio

dent, with one Vice-President from each Congressions District, and T. C. Donaldson, Secretary. The following nominations were made:

to-day by electing Lieutenant-Gov. John C. Lee Press

Jodge of the Supreme Court—W. WHITE of Clark.
Secretary of State—ISSAC R. SHERWOOD, Williams County.
Board of Public Warks—JAMES MOORE.
School Commissioner—Capt. J. A. MORRIS.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—RODNEY FOOS.
Delegates of the State at large to the National Conven-

Delegates of the State at large to the National Convention were appointed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. By the Union Party of Ohio in Convention assembled, that the National Republiene Theor party, having preserved the integrity of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempt lately made to inaugurate spiceals to arms and civil war, from the legitinate results of legal and constitutional elections, and having placed American nationality on the solid foundation of fiberty and the rights of man, atil elect to the Presidency of the limited States, next November, a man under whose administration will be completed the great task of recommendation on the basis of initionality, fiberty and true democracy, and who, with framess, yet with mucheration; with justice, yet with clarity and liberality, with unawering loyalty, yet with produces and statesmankip, will heal the wounds of the war, reconnicts the hostic elements, and by his wisdom, economy restitute, and expendent to present and happiness, and with he hearty conjugation of the people's representatives in Congress, will establish the relations of the several States to a requested Union, and to the blessings of evertaining domestic peace.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Hon. William e balloting for candidates resulted in the nomination

Charles E. Boyle of Payette, for Adjutant-tionera; llington Eut of Columbia, on the second ballot, to

Wellington Ext of Columbia, on the second ballot, for Surveyor-General.

The delegates at large to the National Convention are as follows: I saac E. Heister, William F. Packer, George W. Woodward, and William Bigler.

The Convention placed in its platform a strong plank landatory of our brave soldiers who so nobly defended the Constitution and the Union, and then rejected as candidates two of the most gallant soldiers in the State, and nominated as their representative men in the approaching campaign stay-at-home anti-war politicians.

MARYLAND. THE SENATORSHIP.

Annapolis, March 4.-The Legislature balloted four times for Senator. The last ballot steed: Earle, 27; Thomas, 25; rest scattering.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY FOR PENDLETON. At the Democratic District Convention held At the Democratic District Convention field in Bangor, Me., on Tuesday, Marcellus Emery of Bangor and Henry Hudson of Gulfford, were elected delegates in the National Convention, and John Varney, and A. J. Chase, were chosen alternates. Resolutions were adopted favoring the payment of the Government bonds in Treasury notes, sustaining the President, and for the nomination of George H. Pendicton for the Presidency.

Among the resolutions of the North Carolina

Republican State Convention. We read: Republican state Convention. We read:

Resolved, That the continued and persistent efforts now being unde upon the part of the so-called Conservative organization of the State to place the stigms and boar of social ostracism upon thousands of patriotic Southers white men, who have the maniliness and courage to stand firmly by the Republican party, is justly regarded as narrow, reckless, and vindictive, and well calculated to excitate contempt of every honorable man.

The all socialisms Sournows will hear watch.

The self-sacrificing Seymour will bear watching. His estentations refusal of the nomination (before it was offered) for the Presidency may not prove so real after all. Gloster put the crown aside with most cleverly assumed modesty, but he took it at last. We notice secasionally that delegates chosen to Democratic Conventions are not afraid to name him for the highest office, for instance those from Oswego last week, of whom he was the first choice. Keep an eye on the Oneids

The Conservatives of Georgia have appointed a Central Executive Committee of the National Deratic Party of Georgia, to sustain Andrew Johnson.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS

Louisiana Convention-not in session. Nothing in the Mississippi Convention. The Virginia Convention adopted impeach-

ment resolutions, yesterday, by 65 to 33.

The majority report on suffrage was taken up. The first clause, giving suffrage to all males over 20 years of age, and requiring one year's residence in the State and three months in the county, was adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA—EDUCATION COMPULSORY.

Charleston, March 4.—In the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention to-day an ordinance was presented appropriating the Citadel formerly the State Military Academy) for college, grammar, and primary schools. The section/making education compulsory was passed. After an animated debate on the proposition imposing a poll-tax of one dollar for educational purposes, it was agreed that the penalty for non-payment shall not be the deprivation of the right of suffrage.

The Georgia Convention debated the report of the Educational Committee, yesterday, and resolved to adjourn March 4.

The North Carolina Convention on Tuesday night adopted the Relief Ordinance. Its leading feat he allows debtors to pay one-tenth annually on their debts. Yesterday the Committee on Privilegeshand Lections reported in favor of ousting Wm. Williams of Sampson, and giving his seat to a Wm. Hill. Charleston, March 4 .- In the South Carolina

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE JUNKETING. HAYES CITY, March 4.- The Legislative excur-

sion party, including Gov. Crawford, Judge Bailey, Judge Usher, Superintendent Anderson, and many members of the press, about 250 in all, arrived here this evening from Topeka. They took supper, and are now enjoying the hospitalities of the city. They will go to the end of the track and return to-morrow. CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-CHATTER OF A COP-

PERHEAD GOVERNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.-Gov. Haight't Message was sent to the Legislature to-day. His Excel-lency declines to forward the resolutions commending the action of Congress on the impeachment of President Johnson on the ground that they would improperly in-fluence the judgment of the Semate in sitting as a court, but adds that the Assembly resolutions, expressing sym-pathy for the President, are not liable to the same objec-tions, or he would not have transmitted them. The mes-sage is sustained by the casting vote of the Lieut. Gov-ernor.